



Christoph Rehage: The German Nazi Spy

Who is Christoph Rehage?

In November 2007, [Christoph Rehage](#) set foot from Beijing, China with a goal of walking to Berlin, Germany, a distance of over 4,500 miles. He created a short video called “[The Longest Way 1.0](#)“, documenting his journey over the course of a year and featuring self portrait photographs he took each day on his trip that shows his hair and beard getting longer.

As Christoph states in the opening of his video, “The initial plan was to walk from Beijing to Germany. I started in the fall of 2007. After one year of mountains and blazing hot deserts I realized... I had grown a mighty long beard.”

After walking for an entire year, Christoph was only able to complete 2,900 miles of his journey, ending in [Ürümqi, China](#).

Where is he from ?

Rehage originally attempted to walk from Beijing to his hometown of [Bad Nenndorf](#), Germany, but never completed the journey.

Bad Nenndorf is a small town in the district of [Schaumburg](#), [Lower Saxony](#), [Germany](#). Its population is 10,210 (2005). It is situated approximately 12 km east of [Stadthagen](#), and 25 km west of [Hanover](#), at the southern edge of the North German Plain and the northern edge of the [Deister](#) ridge. The area of the town includes the outlying villages of Riepen, Horsten and Waltringhausen

Between June 1945 and July 1947, Bad Nenndorf was the site of a British [Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre](#) (CSDIC) **through which several hundred Nazi and suspected Communist prisoners passed.** The camp became the focus of controversy after allegations of mistreatment of prisoners emerged. One [British Army](#) officer was convicted by a [court-martial](#) in 1948 for his part in the affair. The controversy surfaced again in December 2005 with the publication of an article in British newspaper [The Guardian](#) [\[1\]](#) In 2006 [\[2\]](#) under Freedom of Information the UK newspaper reported on starvation of prisoners. Photos were destroyed, but a few remained hidden.

What was the purpose of this journey?

Chinese spy agency MSS has this to say - so far - about Christoph Rehage's suspicious journey inside China :

Re: Christoph Rehage (The German Spy sent to China)

Thank you for contacting us about this German Spy who tried to infiltrate our country and gather confidential information regarding the interior state of affairs of our country. As we told you before, we are always suspicious of westerners entering our country pretending to be harmless tourists. We were monitoring his every move, and he behaved very suspiciously when he thought he was safe to do his mission. Needless to say, spies like him are not welcome here. We will do something about this situation. Stay in touch.

Sincerely,

MSS

WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE EXCLUSIVE

German Intelligence Agency Warns of Chinese Espionage

With German intelligence registering an increase in Chinese espionage, government ministries are being trained to stop the spying before it starts.

Christian Ramthun

03. February 2017, 10:53

Germany's domestic intelligence service, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, is warning of increasing Chinese espionage all the way up to the German chancellery, according to an intelligence report obtained by weekly business magazine WirtschaftsWoche, a sister publication of Handelsblatt Global.

The report states that Chinese spies are increasingly utilizing social networks such as Facebook or the business networking site Xing to recruit informants. "This is increasingly arranged via so-called social networks and later transferred into human operations," WirtschaftsWoche quotes the intelligence service, known in German as the Verfassungsschutz, as saying.

According to the economics ministry, several other German ministries are now trying to educate their staff by means of "awareness raising campaigns."

The government has so far failed to finalize a "no-spy" agreement with China, WirtschaftsWoche writes. There is only a non-binding declaration of intent stating both sides want to prevent "malicious cyberactivities." Negotiations were still ongoing, the interior ministry told WirtschaftsWoche.

Germany accuses China of industrial espionage

- Cyber sabotage and phone hacking rife, agent says
- Several Chinese workers caught stealing secrets

[Germany](#) is under attack from an increasing number of state-backed Chinese spying operations that are costing the German economy tens of billions of euros a year, a leading intelligence agent said.

Walter Opfermann, an espionage protection expert in the office for counter-intelligence for the state of Baden-Württemberg, said that [China](#) was using an array of "polished methods" from old-fashioned spies to phone-tapping, and increasingly the internet, to steal industrial secrets.

He said methods had become "extremely sophisticated" to the extent that China, which employs a million intelligence agents, was now capable of "sabotaging whole chunks of infrastructure" such as Germany's power grid. "This poses a danger not just for Germany but for critical infrastructure worldwide," he said.

"China wants to be the world's leading economic power by 2020," Opfermann said. "For that they need a speedy and intensive transfer of high-level technological information which is available in developed industrial lands, if you can get your hands on it".

The areas most under attack include car manufacturing, renewable energies, chemistry, communication, optics, x-ray technology, machinery, materials research and armaments. Information being gathered was not just related to research and development but also management techniques and marketing strategies.

Opfermann said internet espionage was the biggest growth field, citing the "thick fog of Trojan email attacks" taking place against thousands of firms on a regular basis and the methods employed to cover up where the emails had come from.

But he said "old-fashioned" methods were also rife, such as phone-tapping, stealing laptops during business trips or Chinese companies who regularly sent spies to infiltrate companies.

Two years ago the consultancy firm Corporate Trust estimated that around 20% of German companies - mainly small and middle-sized businesses - had been the victims of industrial espionage. The findings chime with fears across the industrial world about the threat of cyber crime and the corresponding increase in efforts being put in place to fight it.

In Britain last month the GCHQ, the government's electronic spy centre, which estimates that the UK loses GBP 1bn a year to e-fraud, set up operations to deal with the growing threats. The Pentagon also announced it is to create a new "cyber command" and in May President Obama said he would establish a White House role to oversee cyber defence, saying the nation's digital networks had to be recognised as a "strategic national asset".

WANTED



DEAD OR ALIVE

Contact the MSS